THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 357

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 3
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : 75
" " one week : : : : : : 4 00
" " two weeks : : : : : : 6 00
" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.
A. M. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September.....1866
" Marchesvan, 9th October.....
1 Chisleu, 9th December.....
" Tebeth, 9th January.....
" Schevat, 7th February.....1867.
1 Adar, 6th Febr.....
1 Veadar, 8th March.....
1 Nisan, 6th April.....
1 Iyer, 6th May.....
1 Sivan, 4th June.....
1 Thamuz, 4th July.....
1 Ab, 3d August.....
1 Elul, 1st September.....

Ash Wednesday, 6th March.....1867.
Monday Thursday, 18th April.....
Good Friday, 19th April.....
Easter Sunday, 21st April.....
Ascension, 30th May.....
Pentecost, 9th June.....
St. Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhl 17

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Hallmah, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Rud. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; E. Woodard, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 290. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (I. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall. Frey Street. J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.·.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Waldron, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CAMILLA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.·.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th.·.; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; N. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DE TRESMES Council of K.·. H.·. 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William V. Grobe 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trasher, 32d, Reg.·.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW! DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING, Done at short notice by ISAAC ISAACS, 54 1-2 Jefferson Street. Save a New Suit by having your OLD CLOTHES REPAIRED

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. R. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. R. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
216 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 39 Northeast corner Public Square Nashville. No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

PAGE & CO.,

No. 189 Poplar Street,

KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES,

ALL ORDERS

Promptly Filled and Delivere

In any part of the City WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

☞ Satisfaction given, or Goods will be received back again WITHOUT CHARGE.

GIVE US A CALL.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store.

The space will be divided into three proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, at this place, have expressed a wish to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an advanced lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to one drayage on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays

jy30 J. R CHRISTIAN & CO.

J. M. GOODBAR, Late of Evansford, Goodbar & Co. J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Reynolds-worth, Nance & Co.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block),

Between Adams and Washington,

se3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EUREKA AND PRATT'S
SOUTHERN MADE
COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, bolls and sticks from the Seed Cotton, and will pay for itself in one crop of 50 bales. PRATT'S GIN needs no puffing but speaks for itself, and like good wine, needs forgotion by those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skilful Gin-wright, whose factory was burned by the Yankees while he was in the Confederate service.

Gin bands, Gin nails and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.,

RUDIEHEART, Care of Farrington & Howell, Agent for Daniel Pratt

au23

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. SASTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Bethel Block, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

ED. PICKETT, JR. W. MESSICK

MESSICK & PICKETT,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:

No. 317 Second Street, near corner of Monroe.

se19 1m

EDGINGTON & HALSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block.

☞ Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy and in Admiralty. jy14

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE.

SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

MEMPHIS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,

Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

C. S. CAMERON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

United States Commissioner,

Office over Commercial Bank,

Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS, TENN.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh18 1y

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

JOHN S. KEEK. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. E. STAHL.

Keek, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

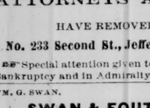
No. 270 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

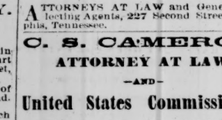
United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE



FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. G. JOHNSEN, Sole Proprietor, No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

All other Ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.

When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

R. H. DAVIS & CO., Commission Merchants, Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Dyer Sturtevant and Caroline Sturtevant, his wife, to the Register of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 37, part 2, page 368 and following, I will, on Saturday, the 5th September, 1867, in front of the Court-house door of the Law court of Memphis, in Memphis, Tennessee, on Second street, between Madison and Monroe streets, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, proceed to sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis, and designated on the plat of said city as part of lot No. 371, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of a lot on the south side of Jefferson street known as George Cromwell's, 48 feet westwardly from the intersection of Jefferson and Third streets; thence eastwardly with the south side of Jefferson street fifty-eight feet to its intersection with Third street; thence southwardly with the west side of Third street one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to an alley; thence westwardly with the north side of said alley one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches to the west side of another alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley thirty-six feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line 90½ feet to the southeast corner of said Cromwell's lot; thence northwardly with the east boundary line of said Cromwell's lot one hundred and twelve and a half feet to the beginning. Title to be guaranteed.

The title to said property is believed to be perfect, and the equity of redemption is waived, but I convey as trustee only.

au23 td THOMAS LEECH, Trustee.

Our Latest Improved
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from Pianists in the country, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced the FINEST TOUCH AND MOST FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-six years* that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the very finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The use of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in a disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. se30 dawly

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—A women's christian association has been formed in Chicago.

—Dr. Cheever's old church, at New York, will be known hereafter as "Bunyan hall."

—Beet root sugar will become in a few years one of the great staple productions of California.

—Massachusetts people are emigrating to Missouri in colonies. A misfortune for the last named state.

—Some idler has ascertained that the lawyers of the United States cost thirty-five millions annually.

—The yellow fever is still prevalent at Corpus Christi, and is extending its visits to the neighboring shores of the bay of that name.

—The inquest on the late tragedy in Japan has resulted in the holding of several Chinese for willful murder.

—A negro assaulted a soldier of the fifteenth infantry in Mobile, on Saturday, and beat him almost to death with a brickbat.

—Capital punishment and imprisonment for debt are about to be abolished in Chili.

—The Union Pacific railroad has now reached a point fifteen miles from Fort Hays.

—The old State house at Boston is being thoroughly reconstructed on the inside. The big organ remains intact, and so does the Puritanic fanaticism of the occupants.

—Another revolution is reported inevitable in Hayti. Horrible destitution prevails, and robberies are perpetrated with impunity.

—Leprosy has broken out in the Sandwich islands, and is carrying off the natives by hundreds. Only one foreigner had been attacked.

—The California state fair has closed, after the finest exhibition of raw products and manufactures ever known in that state.

—The yellow fever has visited twenty towns in the lower portion of the state of Texas. Some of these places were never known to have a case of the disease before.

—The women of Nebraska have been granted the privilege of voting in school district meetings by an act of the legislature.

—The Asiatic cholera is again becoming quite prevalent in many parts of the continent, reaching as far north as Quebec.

—Another party of Japanese officials have arrived in San Francisco, going east to inspect the navy yards, ships of war, etc., of the United States.

—Great excitement prevails along the line of the Kansas branch of the Pacific railroad, in consequence of the threats of the Indians that the road should not be built beyond Fort Hays.

—The wealthier classes of North Carolina have petitioned Gen. Canby to continue in force Sickles' order No. 10, in order to save them from beggary.

—The operatic season in New York began Monday night, with Mozart's Don Giovanni, with Mme. Parepa—Rosa, Mlle. Hauck, Bellini, the two Ronconis, and Barsili in the principal parts.

—A gentleman and his wife, whilst staying at their seat at Holly Springs, one night last week, were both murdered. The lady was shot through with four bullets, the husband with one.

—The commissioners appointed to settle Ohio war claims, growing out of the Morgan raid, have made their report to the president. It is understood the aggregate amount allowed is about $360,000.

—The American squadron now in the China and Japan waters numbers six vessels besides the supply ship. France is withdrawing her fleet from Chinese waters, and England and the United States are increasing theirs.

—Parts of the remains of three mastodons have been exhumed in the vicinity of Hunterstown, Indiana. They are said to be remarkably fine and in an excellent state of preservation, indicating that the original animals were unusually large.

—Another negro has sued the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad company, for non-admittance to a first class car upon a first class ticket, purchased at New York. The company have determined to stand a suit as a test question for railroad companies south.

—A superb dinner was given by the King of Denmark at Copenhagen of Friday, in honor of Admiral Farragut and United States Minister Yeaman. The king of Greece was also one of the guests on the occasion, and in his speech expressed his gratification for the sympathy shown by the United States congress for the suffering Christians of Crete.

—Galveston, Texas, will have a monthly line of steamers to and from Liverpool, commencing on the 15th of October. The company (English) will contract to deliver emigrants, and enter into arrangements to this end with parties capable of supplying material aid; they will also contract to buy and deliver every one of the cotton crop.

—The United States steamer Shenandoah has been cruising for sometime off the west coast of Japan, in search of a point to form an American commercial establishment, the place appointed by treaty not being suitable. The result of the cruise is not announced, farther than that Commodore Goldsborough was everywhere received by the Japanese with the utmost friendliness.

—The funeral services over the remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were held at Trinity church, Boston, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. There was no procession, but everything was conducted as quietly as possible. After the funeral services, the remains were conveyed on board the steamship to be taken to England.

—The receipts of the board of excise for licenses this year in New York were $1,162,000.

—Yellow fever has made its appearance near Matamoros.

—Juarez, at the request of Diaz, has consented to be a candidate for the Mexican presidency.

—The parliament of the dominion of Canada, has been prorogued until November.

—Spain has commuted the sentence of those concerned in the late insurrection from death to penal servitude.

—War preparations were going on in Peru with vigor. President Pardo has the confidence of the people and of the press.

—It is said that another attempt has been made to assassinate the emperor of Russia. This one was made by two men disguised as women.

—The planters of Jackson parish, La., are offering corn in the field at twenty-five cents per bushel.

—E. C. Gillette, the Merchant's Union express messenger in charge of the company's Montreal car, which left Albany Saturday night for New York, is missing, together with money and valuables estimated at $70,000.

—Two niggers were recently appointed on the Shreveport police.

STATE NEWS

—Four men were recently convicted at Knoxville for robbing a negro. They were sent to the penitentiary for ten years. One of them happened to belong to the loyal militia, and when he reached the penitentiary a pardon was found ready for him.

—The *Union and Dispatch* of the 22d says: Twelve car loads of wheat arrived by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad yesterday, marked for Cincinnati, which looks very like the south commencing to feed the north. From the same paper we learn that Gen. Carlin recommends, in his report, a reduction of no less than $15,000 per annum of expenses on the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee alone, by discharging supernumerary agents and clerks.

—All the wells in Chattanooga have dried up and water has become a luxury.

—The Lebanon *Herald* mentions having noticed people, who live two and three miles in the country, during the week, hauling water from the town spring. There is a great drouth prevailing in that section, and wells and springs have alike gone dry.

THE conflict between Brownlow and the Nashville city authorities is growing more and more bitter, and it is evident that one or the other will have to recede, or a bloody collision will ensue. Legal opinion sustains the municipal authorities, and the papers have all been submitted to President Johnson, and his aid claimed on the side of the constitution and the law. It is feared, however, that the execrable logic of militia bayonets will compel the city authorities to withdraw. In the meantime, the high-handed course of the negroes is turning even the native white radicals against them.

THERE is pretty good authority for saying that negotiations with the Greek government for the sale of two monitors have been broken off, because that power wants six months' or a year's time on half the purchase money.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

From the Round Table (Rep.)

Partizans, whose opinions throughout the momentous struggle from which this country has lately emerged have retained an unchanged bias, preserved the same monotone of color, are not always safe guides in matters either of fact or probability which have a direct relation to their cherished theories. Starting with this proposition, and coupling with it the statement that we have ever been steadfast opponents of slavery and staunch supporters of national unity, we submit some reflections and circumstances relating to the present condition of our southern section, asking for them the consideration which this prefatory explanation may seem to justify. From whatever point of view—moral, financial or political—we may regard the southern states, their situation is unspeakably deplorable. The effect of subjugation is always demoralizing. More lose heart and hope and relf-reliance. Energies are paralyzed. Self-respect is lowered. From the inspiration of battling for a cause, men sink to mere vulgar self-seeking and greed; and oftenest it happens that the nobler objects of life being abandoned, they plunge recklessly into base pleasures and degrading sensualities. *Væ victis!* If the victors be not, what the victors seldom are, magnanimous and generously mindful of their subject thralls, "the lost cause" soon becomes the least of the regrets of the more wise among the conquered. A lost *people* is an infinitely worthier subject of sorrow.

Under their defeat, it cannot be denied that the southern people have behaved with great nobleness. Before the close of the war, men at the north as well as at the south believed that the surrender of the southern armies would be followed by a guerrilla warfare of years; yet from the day of Johnston's surrender not one outrage has occurred such as had with reason been anticipated. The cause of this is twofold. The southern people were always a martial people; and however we may sneer at their chivalry—which doubtless was an element both of weakness and of strength—we must at least concede that they possessed the virtues as well as the defects of the martial nature. If they were proud, impetuous, impatient, they were also brave, enduring, resolute; and since the war they have proved that they possess beyond all precedent in history the solidity characteristic of fidelity to their pledged word. Never were such numbers of soldiers let loose in a conquered country on their bare parole of honor. And surely never was parole more truly kept. The men of the south were chained as by a chain of adamant when they had given their word of honor to obey the government that had subjected them; and this has been the great cause of the tranquility which has prevailed since their surrender. Another hardly slighter cause lies in the blindness counsels and the more judicious silence of their public men. Heretofore leading statesmen of the country have been generally from the south; and though the race of giants has long passed away from both the alienated sections of the country, it is still true that in such a course of calmer or more dignified discretion than has been pursued by southern public men in their late unhappy circumstances. Here and there a Pollard may have vapored somewhat, and his vaporings have always been extensively circulated at the north. Here and there, too, on our own side of the line, some tenth-rate newspaper has set itself up as *par excellence* the advocate of southern rights; but it is not from such quarters that we learn the course of southern men of note. It is from a Lee in his college, a Stephens or a Bragg on his plantation, or a Johnston on his railroad, that we truly learn it. Even the crowd of insignificant nobodies that filled the Confederate capital behaved with unexpected wisdom; and the press, notwithstanding its temptation to cater to the excitable tendencies of the people, has uniformly discouraged all resistance to the powers that be. Thousands of soldiers have never known any conceivable system of repression, have maintained the quiet, order, and submissive resignation which everywhere prevail in the subjugated states. These things are due to the intelligence of the people and the fidelity of their late soldiers.

* * * * *

We have heard much of the equality of the negro with the white man. In the name of justice and of mercy, let our political negrophilists at the north begin to do something to show that they really believe the white man to be equal to the negro. The whole course of our government has for months past been calculated to degrade our own blood in the southern states in order to exalt the negro populations. All our energies have been devoted to the negro. Only a few generous-hearted persons have turned their liberality to the poor whites. It is well known that the school fund in more than one of the southern states has been, during the last year, diverted from its object to buy bread to feed the starving. Yet while freedmen's schools are dotted all over the south, and yankee schoolmistresses are everywhere—and some of them most laudably—engaged in teaching negroes, not one school has it yet entered into northern minds to establish for the poor white children of the south.

Of the financial condition of the south it is hardly necessary to speak. The close of the war found the people stripped of everything. Without clothing, without shoes, without tools, destitute of all the ordinary implements of industry, with no money but Confederate rags, with little credit here or elsewhere, and with the negro population terribly demoralized, their chances for prosperity and even for existence were poor indeed. They met their difficulties with a patient courage worthy of the highest praise. Without idle self-pityings they bent their shoulders bravely to the burden, and went manfully to work. Much of the damage sustained by their plantations was repaired, and at the end of the year saw them reasonably hopeful of results from the ensuing season. Unhappily the second season did not fully realize their hopes. They had staked all on their cotton crops, and neglected to plant corn enough for the succeeding year. The consequence was mournful. In many places the amount of cotton raised scarcely sufficed to pay the cost of labor and the price of implements employed in cultivation, and hence the incredible destitution which fell upon the poor. The crop now coming to maturity was planted in the midst of dearth, and most of it is mortgaged to corn speculators in advance of its production. Still, the prospect of the present crop is fair. Before the war it averaged 4,000,000 bales. The yield this year will not be less, if fair weather continues, than from 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 bales. More grain, too, has been raised than last year; so that, though a great part of the profit of what has been produced will be immediately consumed in paying debts contracted in producing it, considerable less outlay will be necessary to produce the crop of 1868. The country hence will be immediately benefitted by the present crop, which will throw out much, if any, less than 250,000,000 of dollars into the lap of the nation, although of this sum a mere pittance will remain in southern hands. Another and another equally good year must follow before southern men begin to keep the wealth which is the product of their industry.

But the financial future of the south is bound up with the future of her politics; and the former has been already sacrificed before the Moloch of a political party, the single object of whose being is to keep a few men, as we lately said, in the enjoyment of fat salaries, "with stealings." The corruption and demoralization of the cotton-raising negro population has now passed beyond all previous conception, though it bids fair to become so much worse that the culture of the cotton plant in any systematic way must speedily become impossible. Already we learn from private sources, in which we have perfect confidence, that the negroes everywhere go armed to the teeth; that their nights are spent in secret political assemblies, where the relief of white men incite them to the most exaggerated bitterness against the planters, and, indeed, against the whole white population; that they confidently look for speedy confiscation of the landed property, to give to every one of the forty acres and a mule;" that on the plantations they are insolent and menacing in their demeanor; that the planters are compelled, for their own safety, to overlook and wink at the most flagrant idleness and dishonesty; that when they threaten their delinquent laborers with ejection from their cabins or stoppage of rations, they themselves are threatened in reply with arson or with personal violence; and that neither negro nor planter looks upon the present state of affairs as one that can be permanent. The truth is, it cannot be permanent. No industry in the world can be permanent under such dissdvantages. While Pennsylvania and New England require not only stable government, but an enormous bonus from the nation, to enable them to sell their iron or their manufactures to the people at a vastly greater price than we could buy them for elsewhere, it is an outrage on common sense thus by inflammatory legislation to destroy an industry that brings nothing but profit to the country, and that needs and asks for no protection other than the same laws as protect the people of the states at large. A continuance of such legislative national self-destruction as now prevails may not impossibly result in universal bankruptcy, and the repudiation of our public debt; but, at least, it cannot fail to cause the total ruin of the agricultural productiveness of the southern states. It is necessary to the existence of industry that the relations of the laborer to his employer should be harmonized. Mr. Wade's late summer-visit shows how *we* should shrink from the inauguration of agrarianism among ourselves. Yet our legislation in the southern states has precisely the effect as if it had been deliberately planned for the disorganization of all reasonable harmony between the southern laborer and his employer; and the ignorant enthusiasm of the negroes has been roused by propagating such wild notions of agrarianism as neither of the Gracchi ever dreamed of. Once again, *Væ victis!* Unless some sudden inspiration of wisdom shall unexpectedly possess the government, the south has this year seen the best year it can hope for through a long space in the future. But we have said that the financial future of the south is bound up with the future of her politics. What, then, is the future she has to look forward to? Let us see.

The plain meaning of the pseudo-reconstruction acts of congress, now being pushed to their most merciless consumation, is simply this: 1. To register in the south the entire negro population and such whites as may unite with them in supporting the radical party in congress. 2. To prohibit the registration of the vast majority of the whites who have a real interest in the quiet and prosperity of the country. 3. To submit to the voters of the states thus registered the question whether they will or will not hold a convention for the reconstruction of the states under the congressional plan. Under this mode of procedure, it may be seen what a hopeful future is now before the whole south and the whole country. Either the states will vote for convention or for no convention. The white vote will be largely cast against convention; for the present military rule, with all its disadvantages, at least affords protection; while reconstruction, such as has been perpetrated in the state of Tennessee, gives little protection but to negro brigands. The radical whites and the negro voters who are interested in subverting all decent rule and authority will, of course, unite in favor of convention. Now, suppose—although the case is hardly possible—that the convention is by such a mockery of suffrage rejected. Then the radicals will avail themselves of the cry of southern contumacy; Mr. Stevens' mild confiscation is brought into play; the south is wholly ruined by this villainous atrocity for merely saying as our generous congress has invited her to say, that she prefers the rule of military satraps to the harder rule of misntructed negroes and white bravos. On the other hand, suppose—and this is the only supposition justified by the registration which is now underway—that a convention is held. Then it is practically a negro convention. It will frame a constitution that will throw the whole power of the state into the hands of negroes, and white men who hope to profit by the suffrages of negroes. The corruption of which we have had such ample illustration in the past will be more sweeping than congressional proscription. Confiscation of the property of white men by their negro rulers will be sure to follow; and the indirect confiscation will be more destructive than confiscation outright. The ruling class, having no property themselves, will look upon the transfer of their subjects' property into their own possession as the one great end of government. With a penniless, negro legislature to tax, and defenseless white men to be taxed, the issue cannot long be doubtful. In every county taxes will be laid in the same way by negroes upon white men. In the towns and cities negro councilmen will vote themselves large salaries, create immense sinecures for purposes of plunder, and for like ends undertake enormous jobs of fanciful public improvement. Justice administered by negro magistrates will be a farce; redress of wrongs will be impossible. Liberty of carriage will be soon destroyed. The liberty of death will be the only liberty secured to men whose crime is that they were born white.

Let the northern people ask themselves whether this is what they mean. If not, it is high time that they should bestir themselves, for it were better to have taken the advice of certain gentle congressmen, and put to death the men, women and children of the south at once, than to deliver them to such a fate as now impends.

PERSONAL.

Haight, governor elect of California, positively declines being a candidate for senator.

Mr. John Francis Maguire, M. P., has nearly ready a volume on "The Irish in America."

Mayor Horton, of Mobile, has discharged a negro policeman for contempt of court and neglect of duty. Wonderful!

The statement that Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, now at Rome, has resigned, is, we are glad to see, denied.

A. T. Stewart has a private telegraph connecting his down-town with his up-town store.

Spurgeon is described as a common looking little chunk of a man.

Mrs. Sigourney has written one hundred poems for the New York *Ledger*.

S. W. Munroe, the representative elect to the Vermont legislature, from Shaftsbury, weighs 320 pounds! He was reared a pet, and fed on the national food, doughnuts and maple sugar.

Gen. Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) is stated to be in bad health.

The Planter's *Banner* records the death of three prominent citizens of Copiah, Iberia—J. Lloyd Lewis, Dr. Hilliard and Harvey Hopkins.

Henry Ward Beecher is going to have his prayers bound in book form. Why don't he have them dramatized?

Stonewall Jackson's C. S. Banks is going to revel in the halls of the Montezumas.

Satrap Pope opposes reopening the case of Gen. Porter.

Murdock is playing his farewell engagement in Cincinnati. He is to found a school of elocution in Cincinnati.

Lord Dalton, a young Englishman of "noble" birth and "immense" fortune, has just married his landlady, a woman many years older than himself.

Raymond, Parke Goodwin, and Bishop Wood, of Pennsylvania, arrived in New York from Europe on the 19th.

There are thirteen applicants for the position of minister to Ecuador. It is probable that ex Lieut.-Gov. Ford, of Ohio, will get the appointment.

Dr. Newman Hall lectured at St. Louis Thursday night. At a pause in his speech three cheers were given for John Bright, John Russell and John Hall.

Thomas A. Jamison is about to commence a suit against Mr. Sharell, school teacher, in St. Louis, for unwarrantably and cruelly beating his boy in school for some trivial offense.

Mr. Burton, late United States minister to Bogota, publishes a card in a Panama paper, denying that he had endeavored to effect a treaty for the annexation of the Isthmus to the United States.

We are pleased to learn that the president will in a few days issue a pardon to Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

Mrs. Fletcher Webster occupies Daniel Webster's house at Marshfield, and Miss Adelaide Phillips, the singer, that which was built for Fletcher Webster.

The mayor and council of Cincinnati, now visiting in the east, have been tendered a trip to Europe by Col. O'Brien, of the Little Miami railroad.

It is announced that Maggie Mitchell is to retire from the stage after performing her winter engagements, when she will marry a Boston journalist, to whom, it is said, she has been engaged fifteen years.

John H. Surratt, who was indisposed recently, has entirely recovered his health. His sister, Anna, visits him at the jail almost every day, spending a half hour or more in his cell on each occasion.

Gov. McCormick writes to Gen. McDowell imploring more troops, stating that the hostilities of the Indians in Prescott district are unusually formidable and alarming, and the military force is totally insufficient.

J. K. Whitmore and Henry Meigs have the contract of the French company, for six million dollars, to remove the immense deposit of guano from Magellans point, held jointly by Bolivia and Chili.

The *Picayune* says: Dr. Blackburn, well known in this city and state, who has been residing in Canada for the past few years in consequence of the active part he took in the late rebellion, has gone to New Orleans to give his services to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. Dr. B. returns to his old home under the provisions of the president's amnesty proclamation.

W. H. Hale, an old and highly respected citizen of Arkansas, was murdered near his residence in Clark county last week.

Mejia, the present Mexican war minister, is charged with having sold corn to the French during the war.

Carson W. Clarke, a well-known actor, died suddenly in New York of heart disease last Sunday.

R. Gaston, editor of the New York *Day Book*, died yesterday of congestion of the lungs.

It is learned from a well informed source, that the British government will not at present appoint a successor to Sir Frederick Bruce. The duties of the legation will be performed by the first secretary, Francis Clareford.

The democracy of Kansas have organized for a vigorous campaign against negro suffrage. It is thought the republicans will split on the question of female suffrage, temperance, and the Sunday laws.

ACCOUNTS received from Edisto and the Sea Islands say that a brood of caterpillars have appeared and are destroying the crops with great rapidity, and it is learned that the Sea Island crops will be an almost total failure.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Gen. Hancock was serenaded last night. Gen. Cobb, of Wisconsin, introduced Gen. Hancock, who made a speech. In the course of his remarks Hancock said: I need not assure you my course as a district commander will be characterized by the same strict, soldierly obedience to law taught me as a soldier. I know no other guide or duty. My highest pride will be to perform the duties of my new sphere, not in the interest of parties or partizans, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of my profession, and I trust, also, for the welfare of the people committed to my care. I ask them of the citizens, that I may not be judged in advance, and that time may be permitted to develop my actions. Judge me when I act, by the deeds I may perform, the witness of my devotion to duty and my country, I shall be satisfied with your verdict. Speeches were also made by R. J. Walker and Wm. E. Robinson. The crowd subsequently visited the executive mansion, and, in response to loud calls, were briefly addressed by the president.

HAVANA, September 24.—Capt.-Gen. Marizano died to-day, and Count Balmoode has assumed the position of head of the government.

BERLIN, September 24.—The Prussian diet dissolved yesterday. It will meet again in November, when it will include the deputies from the states which have been annexed to Prussia.

In the North German parliament, to-day, during the debate on the address of the king of Prussia, Bismark made a patriotic and significant speech. He declared in a most emphatic manner, that if the German nation wished to unite,

MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THURSDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 26, 1867

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HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
E. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Rev. A. B. Winfield, Camden, Ark.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERSONAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE PAST TEACHING THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

NEW STATES.

By the Constitution of the United States the power of admitting new States was entrusted to Congress. Upon the question of admitting a new member into the Union of the States, if upon any question in the world, the *States* should have acted, each as equals; and the greatest care should have been taken, especially by the old and powerful States, to whom time had given dignity, and who were entitled by their age and greatness to exercise great influence, lest unworthy and unfit associates should be received by them; since in the Senate the voice of the feeblest new associate would be equal to that of the greatest and most powerful of the old ones. Hastily and beyond measure to increase the number of States, was for the old ones to give away the control of public affairs, and cease to be the rulers of even their own destinies and fortunes. In nothing, perhaps, has the conduct of the South been marked by such excessive folly.

It was no doubt supposed, each State having an equal voice in the Senate, that each new State would, in reality, be admitted by the States. But it might even happen that even a great State would at the time be represented by one Senator only, or that her two Senators might give opposing votes, in which case she would really vote neither way, her vote neutralizing itself. Nor was it sufficiently considered how likely Senators would be to be swayed by the popular opinion, even as it existed in other States than their own; and that the popular will would in time become as potential there as in the House. A Democratic Senator from Florida must not disregard the decided will of the great Democratic party in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Illinois, else the 'harmony' of the party might be seriously endangered. 'Concessions' must be made, to enable our party to succeed in those great States. If these concessions do irremediable injury to the whole South, and virtually destroy our construction of the Constitution, *que nous importe?* What has posterity done for *us?*

It was not only of vital importance to the South, a smaller number of feebler States, associated with larger States, that were every day becoming larger and more numerous, that the doctrines that the States were sovereign, each an IMPERIUM within itself; that the Constitution was a compact between these States as sovereignties, and that each State had the right to withdraw from its Union with the others, for any gross violation by them of the compact, or when, by a change of circumstances, it had become onerous, unfair or unequal; but all this was also indispensable to permanency in the Government, because a single Democracy, of one people, extended over so large a part of a vast continent, could no more continue to exist for any length of time without falling into anarchy and to escape from that, accepting a despotism, than an army could conduct a campaign, electing its officers and determining its movements, strategy, tactics by universal suffrage of the men. The salvation of the Republic consisted in the preservation of the sovereignty of the States.

It was not sufficient to preserve this Sovereignty in name. Without the reality, the name would be worthless. There must be the *home* feeling, the feeling of State pride, the *idea* in every heart that the *State* was his country; or the Sovereignty of the State was a mere figment. That feeling exists only in old and strong States, of whose names their children are proud. Even at the beginning, it could not be as much a habit and passion of the soul, in Virginia or South Carolina, as in France or England. It was indispensable to strengthen and not to weaken. To weaken it was suicidal. Without it, the theory was idle and worthless, and would soon be shattered by collision with the fact.

It existed in the old States. There were Virginians, Carolinians, Bay-State men, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, in the old days. But the mere association in a Union for National purposes would naturally and inevitably tend continually to weaken the feeling, even in these States. It exists in its full force only among isolated peoples, surrounded by Nations of another race, or at least speaking a different language. It exists in Spain, France, England. It exists in Hungary, though that Kingdom is part of Austria, because the Magyar and the Sclave are not Germans. It does *not* exist in Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, because the people of these Kingdoms are all Germans. Germany is the 'Faderland.'

It was an absolute necessity that time should consolidate the people of the American States into one people. The States had neither the age, the peculiar customs, nor the sacred traditions, that could make the people of each regard itself as a separate, distinct, independent people. In 1776, they were all Englishmen, living in English Colonies. When they became States, and united under a common government, they continually tended to coalesce, almost as much as two drops of quicksilver placed in juxtaposition. A statesman ought to have known this, and to have felt that this tendency was a vast force, like the mutual attraction of the spheres, to be considered. To give the people of the States a common Government, acting directly on individuals, common purposes, a common honour, glory and prosperity, a common flag, common fortunes and a common destiny, could not, in the end, but make them one people, under whatever theory; especially when the theory was that of the fewer and weaker States, and not believed in as true by *all* the people of any even of *them*, and by some of them not at all.

It is equally inevitable that in a new State, with a small population, of emigrants from other States,—in a new State bearing a name crowned with no glories and no hallowed or historic associations, there should be for many years no State pride and no home-feeling. In fact, the vast extent of unoccupied territory, and the nomadic, restive character of the people, made each new State more a camp or an inn by the way-side, than a home. The citizen of the new State, his eyes turned towards new fields nearer the setting sun, turned his back upon his State with little or no regret. When Texas was a part of Mexico, the men of the west went there as readily, and as perfectly forgetting their former encampments, as the Elk that leaves one lair for another, and has a different one every night.

It was not safe, therefore, to admit new States, except at rare and long intervals. It was especially unsafe to admit them with less than the population of a respectable town in Europe, or that of a mediatized little German Dukedom, and with little or nothing to be taxed, except lands not yet made of value. All such new States are so far from being Sovereignties, that they continue for many years to be paupers and beggars, eternally clamouring in Congress for gratuities. They are dependents: how can they be Sovereigns? Of course, in time, they grow into respectability, but not in half a century to feel themselves equal to the grace of God, free, Sovereign and independent.' For example, there *never has been* any State-pride in Arkansas. Her people were simply 'citizens of the United States.' What was there in her history to be proud of? She *had* no history, no traditions, no immemorial usages, no aureole of glory, no old families, no old ancestral seats, no monuments of the past to be proud of, no cohesion among her people, no value attached to homes, churches, battle-fields, graves. Who thought of her as a *mother*-country? She did not seem a 'country' any more than a political mass-meeting in the open air is a country. Who cared for her honour, except so far as it affected him in person? She was no more a home and a Fatherland to *any* one than the bed which a deer makes in the grass of a great prairie for a single night, is to it a home. She was not, to a single man, woman or child within her borders, what France is to a Frenchman, Scotland to a Scotchman, Spain to a Spaniard: but only a temporary halting place, a boarding-house, or a place to raise cotton and make money in; yet it is thirty-one years since she became nominally a State. She has never been any more a State, in spirit, soul and essence, than a Township or a Parish is a State, or a freed negro an intelligent voter.

The old States could, with safety, have received new ones, at intervals, into the Union, when there was in each a settled and numerous population, attached to the soil, and having attained a distinctive character. To receive them rapidly, unduly to increase the number of States, by accepting small communities that were mere shifting aggravations of nomads, dependent on the General Government for the very means to continue their existence, with hardly the grave of a loved one to make the soil sacred, with a borrowed Constitution and laws not peculiar to themselves, with no habits or prejudices or pride as a distinct people, was a perfectly certain and unfailing means of destroying the reality and even the idea of State-sovereignty altogether.

The natural tendency of mere association or confederation to destroy the feeling of State-Sovereignty and distinctness was evidenced by the change in half a score of years, from the Confederation to the Union, and still more by the ideas expressed by MASON, MADISON, KING, GERRY, PINCKNEY and WILSON, in the Convention of 1787. It grew continually stronger afterwards, until Webster and Jackson, our two most formidable combatants against the State-rights' theory, were supposed, by a vast majority of the people of the States, to have demonstrated that 'The People of the United States,' and not the States, had made 'a government proper, acting directly on individuals,' by an instrument of government, 'a Constitution of Government,' in which 'the States promised nothing, and engaged themselves to nothing;' a Union of the People, from which, as it was not a Union of the States, no State had the right to withdraw. Unrestricted intercommerce, railroads, intermarriages, common traditions, common glories, wars, a common flag, a navy and army, a Department of the Interior, a large landed estate, a Post Office Department, a common currency, ambition, national pride, the acquisition of territory, alliances, treaties, influx of foreigners who cared *nothing* for States, a population of our own shifting like the sea sands,—all aided to strengthen and render ineradicable the general conviction that this doctrine was true.

The mighty influences of time and habit, the national pride and patriotism and prejudices of the people, were all arrayed against the theory of the South, even in much of the South itself. There were National Organizations of religious bodies, of benevolent Orders. Every stone added to the Capitol, every river cleared of obstructions, every sea-board fortification, every frontier post, every custom-house, court and court-house, every ship of war builded, every gun cast, aided to make the people one: and while this silent but irresistible revolution in opinion and habit and prejudices was in progress, the infatuated leaders of the South helped it onward.

The twenty-five years before 1861, new States had been received into the Union with unreflecting haste, without the least reference to the interests of the whole. In 1836, Arkansas and Michigan were admitted, and two votes in the Senate given the handful of people in each, for the one single purpose, that each might cast three electoral votes for the South's candidate for the Presidency;—for Mr. VAN BUREN, who admitted that Congress *had* the power to establish slavery in the District of Columbia. Then, too, the bad precedent was fully established, of assembling a convention and hatching a Constitution, without previous authorization by act of Congress; and of electing Senators and Representatives before the Territorial grub became a State.

Afterwards came Wisconsin, Florida and Iowa. The North then had a State more than the South. The country west of Arkansas, sold to Indian Tribes, was not available to the South. Texas was annexed, with the right to be sub-divided into three States. Then the process ceased for a little while. California was acquired and at once made a State, to send FREMONT to the Senate. Then Kansas and Nebraska, without people, were made Territories, hot-beds, to raise States in. Minnesota came, with her Senators, and three or four Representatives, vociferously demanding to be admitted. The Senators were Democrats. The doors of Congress opened on the well-oiled hinges, and she passed in, soon to send a Republican Senator. Then Oregon, hardly fledged, feebly piped to be received and wet-nursed. Her Senators were Democratic, and the doors opened again. Admission gained, she also soon sent Republican Senators. Gestation in the case of Kansas was made tedious, and parturition more difficult. Just as the Union struck upon the breakers, she was baptized in blood as a State, with two Republican Senators. What was State sovereignty to *these* creatures?

New States in embryo multiplied also,—Washington, Nebraska, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho,—perhaps more. They spring up like the mushrooms. Three of these are already States,—God save the mark!—and yet, why not, since a State is but a County or Parish of a little larger growth.

The admission of new States, which as Territories were not yet arrived at years of discretion, was advantageous in many ways. Chiefly in these: Small and meagre intellects, that else might have died unhonoured, were thus enabled to reach the Senate and House of Representatives. How else could the Republic have provided for them? Grants of lands, for rail-roads and other purposes, were thus obtained, out of which another class of men, for whom also the country was bound to provide, might make large fortunes, in divers ways, as, for example, by bribing a Legislature with a portion of the lands, or by locating lands along a proposed line,—a Senator, to enable that to be done, delaying for a few days the passage of the bill.

The new States were naturally reckless in a race of folly. Minnesota bankrupted herself the first year. Arkansas, in *her* first year incurred a debt, on which she ceased to pay interest in 1842, and much of the principal yet remains unpaid. She has been *always* bankrupt. Radicalism in Constitutions came into vogue, elections of judges by the people, elections of clerks of the Courts by the people; mad experiments in legislation; attempts to violate the obligation of contracts, laws to prevent the collection of debts; all manner of acts of idiocy and lunacy; ultra democracy *deshabille*.

We have experimented enough, in *that* direction. States cannot be raised in hot-beds, or on dung-hills like mushrooms, or stuffed like turkeys into an unnatural plethora, or spawned like salmon. When only tadpoles, they are nuisances. A State is *grown:* and its growth must be slower than that of oaks. It must *be* an oak, strong, sturdy, compact, not a cotton-wood sapling. Without sufficient population and revenue, with only the population of a New York county, and half the revenue of a Louisiana Parish, without a Past sufficient to produce State-pride, without unity and individuality, a body not only soulless but nerveless, it is useless to make an aggregation of people into a State. The beard should have grown, at least. Virility is essential to States, as well as to men, and a *soul* is not without value to either.

Unfortunately, the South has had as much to do as the North, with the multiplication of new fractions of the one People. When she did not suckle them, she was ready to adopt them; and, at last, Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas, *each* of which wrung by arms from Great Britain the admission that she was a Free, Sovereign, Independent State, *'rebelled,'* not only against the progeny that sprung from Virginia's womb, but against Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, and other States whose names they did not know!

The mode of admitting new States was radically vicious, while the assent of the House of Representatives should have been required, so that the large States might give their objections to the admission of a new State a weight proportioned to their population, when asked to consent that it should have a vote in the Senate equal to each of themselves; and while the details of the bill for admission, and the terms and conditions of admission, should have been settled by the two Houses, as in the case of all other measures, the question of admission, *upon* the bill so settled, should have been taken *at the next session*, in the Senate, *by States*, each State giving one vote; and it should have passed in the affirmative, only by the vote of two-thirds of *all* the States. For the reception of a State is in the nature of a Treaty, and concerns the well-being, and even the continuance, of the Republic.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE FURIES.

The elections in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are to occur in the months of October and November, are exciting an amount of interest in the Northern States exceeding that inspired by any public events since the surrender of Gen. LEE. In Ohio the election is a general one, for the State officers, and in addition to this, the constitutional proposition is to be submitted to the people, whether negro suffrage shall prevail. In Pennsylvania, only a Supreme Judge is to be elected, but the partisans of the two candidates are indicating as much industry and discussion, upon the general issues, before the country, as though a full delegation to Congress were to be chosen and all the State officers re-elected. In New York a portion of the State officers are to be chosen. All the evidences of a general election *furore* are visible in the marshaling of forces, the forming of issues, the campaigning of orators, the rallying of partisans and the slightly increased excitement of newspaper articles. We have carefully scrutinized the leading journals of these three States, with the view of arriving at some conclusion as to the expectations of parties. The Radical hive is evidently animated with unwonted confusion. The usual confidence in the "fortunes of CÆSAR" do not prevail. The tendency of the appeals of GREELEY, FORNEY, RAYMOND, *etc.*, are to the faithful, as CÆSAR to CASSIUS in the angry Tiber: "Help me, CASSIUS, or I sink." FORNEY makes every point and no point to end in the cry of "Rebels," "Traitors," etc. He also directly appeals to Radicals to sustain negro suffrage, upon the ground that the negroes will vote the Radical ticket and save the party. This is the pivot upon which all their hopes turn, the lever by which they expect to move the public plunder.

The Radicals have never been before the people upon the present issues of negro suffrage and supremacy, military despotism over ten States, impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON and taxation of the bondholders. This fact, as well as the undoubted evidences of a living reactionary sentiment is set forth by the New York *Herald*, of the 21st ult., which has a keen and unerring scent for popular winnings, in the following extract:

Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspondence, published on Thursday; our correspondence from Pennsylvania, published a few days ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily from other parts of the north and west, all show that a great and widespread reaction has commenced against the dominant radical party. The people, who gave the republicans their votes and support, during the war and since, did so for quite a different object from that which the party is now pursuing. That party was placed in power, first, to prosecute the war for the union to a successful issue, and, second, to harmonize and restore the country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of the constitutional amendment. When it went beyond this and created a military despotism over the south; when it attempted to subvert the constitution, or rather to ignore it altogether, its leaders boldly declaring the country in a state of revolution, and when its object to establish negro supremacy and a negro balance of power became apparent, the people saw they had been cheated. Had the members of the present congress, when candidates, gone before the people with such a revolutionary programme, they would have been defeated. They have played a confidence game upon the people, and, acting as the masters rather than the servants of the people, have defied the sentiment of the country. This infamous conduct has produced its fruit. The public mind is becoming enlightened and a general reaction has set in.

Evidently, the Radicals have overleaped the boundaries of prudence, in their zeal to insure perpetual domination and build up an invincible party. They have run their coulters too deep and broken down, from the exertion. The prospect of negroes taking their seats in Congress and controlling the next Presidential election, the diatribe of WENDELL PHILLIPS against the Supreme Court, the confession of THAD. STEVENS that they have been acting "outside of the Constitution," the general gloom and depression in business circles and throughout the country, and the weary and increasing burden of taxation under Radical rule, which the people have to carry, has been too much for even the long suffering and patient spirit of the North, which has endured the monstrous tyrannies of STANTON, HOLT and their conspirators in crime already too long. Hence the *Herald* continues to explain that these causes are at work among the people in the following cheering assurance:

The radical press, though evidently much alarmed, attempts to explain away the true cause of the late republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people revolting against the faithlessness and destructive measures of congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great central states and in the west. The general issue as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the other states, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine. In these latter states, however, the contest was tame, compared with what it will be, from all appearances, in the elections to come off during the next two months. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the west, and that is the financial question. This threatens to prove as disastrous to the radicals as their nigger worshipping policy. The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed with as much disfavor in the west, among all parties, as negro supremacy. The mass of the republicans, as well as the democrats, are utterly opposed to the national bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase, Jay Cooke, McCulloch and their friends in favor of a moneyed aristocracy. The industrious classes—the farmers, laborers, mechanics and tradesmen—see ruin staring them in the face if this wretched financial system be perpetrated. They see that an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed beyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the national bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the west on this issue alone. The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result.

But this financial question, though exercising a remarkable influence on the sentiments of the people and preparing their minds to distrust the ability and honesty of the authors of their ruin, is not the great moving spring of the reactionary movement. The people of the North have seen with dismay, akin to terror, the negroes of the South preparing to dominate in the South, by voting their own race into the Senate and House. The tendency of the measures they have been upholding, for so many years, never came home to them, until they witnessed this interesting spectacle. It was never a part of the bargain, as they understand it, that the whole Union is to be Africanized and the Presidency even decided by negro votes. This was the last straw on the camel's back, and has evidently been too much for the patient and amiable creature. The good, easy souls seem never to have thought of this before, though it was as inevitable as Fate, as the logical consequence of the teachings of GREELEY, PHILLIPS and SUMNER, who indeed declare as much, and who have been supreme dictators of Radical policy. It is true that the citadel was intended to fall by regular approaches and negro supremacy to become an accomplished fact, after much tedious toil and trenching. All the arts of engineering were brought to bear and one by one the outposts of the Constitution have been captured, until the citadel was ready to fall. But just at this point, desertion becomes a general *mania* in the camp of the besiegers, and the defenders of the sacred citadel, gathering fresh inspiration, begin to open a terrible fire upon the besiegers, whose African allies they are about to introduce into the stronghold of American freedom. It is the old story of the Trojan horse, without the success of the strategy, because the besiegers became too bold in disclosing their iniquitous scheme. The citadel has aroused just in time to save themselves. At least the *Herald*, whose sagacity in such matters should not be forgotten, thus continues its discourse:

But the main question occupying the public mind at present is that of negro suffrage and a negro balance of power in the republic. The prospect of the whole south being governed by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the republic, of taking their seats in congress and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow—these are the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the northern people. It is this fearful prospect, brought before us by radical rule, that has created a revulsion in the public mind, and that will surely overwhelm the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The great reactionary movement of the day is not one in favor of the democratic party, and least of all in favor of the copperhead faction. The questions at issue are new; old party dogmas and platforms have been thrown aside, and the masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the radicals, and with the infamous attempt to fraternize the republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things; and if we mistake not the signs of the times the radicals will be defeated in the great central states, as well as in the west, at the coming elections. The moderate and conservative republicans should throw off their destructive leaders and unite with others to form the great constitutional party of the future.

Did we not see good ground for the *Herald's* vaticinations—did we not descry the evidences of alarm in the enemy's camp, in their unusual commotion and their pitiful appeals for help and their pathetic addresses to their followers, we might pass by these remarks without special notice. But the evidences are too thick, of a revolution in popular sentiment, to thus dismiss them. The Southern people have a deep and absorbing interest in it, and cannot view such an event without universal satisfaction. When they see the clouds, which have so long overcast their sky, beginning to break, they will "breathe freer and deeper." Although the oppressors will make a mighty struggle to maintain their ascendency—although they will expend every energy in the contest, we believe that the spell which has so long held the Northern people in thraldom is breaking rapidly, and that the coming fall elections will so clearly proclaim it, as to drive many of the timid and time-serving leaders of the Radicals into such conservative measures as shall dissolve the organization and remove from the country the terrible pressure which weighs it down, like a nightmare.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS: An historical Novel: By L. Mulbach, author, etc.: Translated from the German, by Nathaniel Green: with illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1867.

We have received this latest creation of the gifted German popular author, MULBACH, from the house of Messrs. BLELOCK & Co., of this city. The author, after expending his genius on the royal houses of Hapsburg, Bourbon and FREDERICK the Great, has laid the scene of the present historical romance at the Court of Russia, during the Regency of the Duke of COURTLAND. It possesses the same charm of narrative and startling episode which characterize all the works of MULBACH, and will be eagerly sought after by every one who has read his preceding works. Hanging on the verge of history, and yet deeply diving into the very heart of romance, the works of this author resemble more nearly those of WALTER SCOTT than any which have appeared in our day. This edition is handsomely printed in large type, with creditable illustrations.

HOME LIFE: A Journal. By Elizabeth M. Sewell: Author of Amy Herbert, Lankton Parsonage, A Glimpse of the World, etc. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1867.

Though written in the style of a Diary or Journal, this work, by a distinguished authoress, is in fact an interesting and elevated romance, designed to illustrate the principles of education, with some of the difficulties and disappointments attendant upon the same. It will be read with interest by all who seek their entertainment in high and instructive romance, and wish to learn as well as to be amused and interested. It is for sale at BLELOCK'S.

THE PAPERS of the Mexican capital announce that the minister of Brazil offered to the French and Austrian soldiers of the late empire, to take them into the Brazilian service, with their respective grades, and they have accepted. Steamers are ready to take them to Rio de Janeiro.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The petition of George L. Schuyler, to be adjudged a bankrupt and discharged from all his debts, affords an insight into the reckless manner in which business is conducted in the city of New York. The petitioner is a brother of Robert Schuyler, the former president of the New Haven railroad, who left the country in consequence of the exposure of the well remembered frauds in which he was implicated, and died in Italy. The indebtedness of George L. Schuyler is set down at not less than four million dollars; and he swears that he has no assets whatsoever, "neither land, property, stock, household goods, wearing apparel nor personal property of any description." He is literally cleaned out—a respectable, upper ten pauper; and yet from the list of his confiding creditors he appears to have enjoyed a good credit and a remarkable facility for borrowing money.

Among his creditors for "money loaned" are some gentlemen who enjoy the reputation of cautious, prudent business men. The brokers figure very prominently among the confiding victims. A prominent democratic Manhattan club politician is touched to the tune of one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars. One well known broker figures for the schedule of three hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, "money loaned." Four other firms in the same business evinced a similar confidence in the bankrupt to the gross amount of about seven hundred thousand dollars. Some sharp lawyers are creditors for one hundred thousand; while the great railroad king suffers for over half a million, and Gouverneur Morris for a quarter of a million, all on the same description of indebtedness. The loans by themselves amount to over two million dollars.

This is probably only one of a number of cases that will arise under the operation of the new bankrupt law, in which the reckless manner of doing business in this rushing, crowding, speculating, brain-brained metropolis will be strikingly illustrated.

What can be looked for, in a country where such things occur as the foregoing article developes, but *universal* bankruptcy and financial ruin? Young KETCHUM, also, could put out two millions of dollars of forged gold certificates, so clumsily forged, too, and eyes mistakes made in the names of the firms in whose favour they purported to have been given, that it was perfectly evident that those who took them must have *known* they were forged, and that KETCHUM was kiting. If they had not, is to be imagined that *some* of them would not have taken the precaution to ascertain whether the gold represented by so enormous an amount of certificates was really on deposit?

Here, now, is a bankrupt owing *four millions*, and without any property whatever. Is it not evident that a system which can allow such things is rotten to the very core? Our rag-money system, based merely on government credit, is but a huge bubble, that may at any moment burst, even if the whole public debt is not repudiated, as it is quite likely to be, if "the will of the people is the law of the land:" as the Continental money was repudiated, because it was held chiefly by speculators. The mere credit of government, and receivability for taxes and duties has never kept paper-money up very long, and they never will. We cannot say, "*apres nous le deluge*" for the cataclysm will come in our lifetime. Our National financiering follows closely at all points that of JOHN LAW in France; and the end will be the same, and government bonds be worth no more than French assignats. What sense of national honour will negro and negroloid States have, when even United States have none? The only wonder is that the fantastic tricks and antics played by Congress have not produced the inevitable explosion long ago. No banks are or can be permanently safe and sound without a specie basis for their currency. Government paper inevitably depreciates. No wit of man can prevent that. The United States have lighted their candle at both ends, and are pouring water into a seive. Over their ears in debt, they squander money by millions, with the reckless prodigality of a spendthrift. The whole country is one scene of gambling, in stocks, cotton, gold and currency; and in SCHUYLER'S case we see the end of one gambler, and in KETCHUM'S that of another. The banks gamble like the rest. Witness the Unadilla National Bank, the First National at Washington, JACOB BARKER and the exploded National Bank at New Orleans. An *emeute* in Maryland or Kentucky would smash every bank in the country.

We said, some days ago, that the National banks were unsafe and unsound. We say so again. The system is an unsound one and an unsafe one. We do not speak of particular banks. *How much per centum have those that have failed paid their depositors?* and what security have the depositors? Just none at all, except the honesty and good faith of the officers of the particular bank. We say that the system is unsound and unsafe, because the idea of basing the circulation of a bank on State or National bonds that are always fluctuating in value, and not certainly convertible into specie, is fallacious. Take the statements of the National Banks at Nashville, as given sometime since in the New York *Herald*, and analyze them, and the unsoundness of the Banks and of the system is apparent. Those of Memphis are as good, and no doubt as honestly managed as any of them. We certainly mean no imputation on any of them: but it is little worth while for any of their officers to fume because we say that there will never be any sound banking in any country on such a plan, or on any other plan which substitutes Government credit for coin. Nor will there be anything sound in monetary and financial affairs when men become bankrupt for four millions, and return no assets at all.

THE LATE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.

FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS BRUCE, G. C. B., was the younger brother of the late Earl of ELGIN, at one time governor-general of Canada. He was born in 1813, and educated at Christ's church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1834, and was subsequently called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. A few years later he entered the diplomatic service, his first employment being in connection with Lord ASHBURTON'S special mission to Washington in 1847, when the famous ASHBURTON treaty was negotiated. Subsequently he was lieutenant-governor of Newfoundland for a year, and from 1847 to 1851 was employed in various posts of South America and Egypt. In 1855 he went with his brother, Lord ELGIN, to China, where he was actively employed for several years, and afterward was sent as British envoy to Japan. He returned to England in 1865, and was appointed to succeed Lord Lyons at Washington. In 1862, he was created K. C. B., civil service division, and, in 1864, prom oted to G. C. B.

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE VS. NEEDLE-GUN.

The gunmaker SPECHT, of Berlin, has received a Chassepot gun similar to those adopted in the French army, and experiments have been made with it, which, according to the Posen *Gazette*, have furnished important results. The Chassepot is certainly superior to the Prussian needle-gun. Competent essays have been made with the two. More than fifty officers of all arms witnessed them. The Chassepot was in the hands of M. SPECHT, the need-gun in those of one of the best marksmen in the garrison. The arrangement was to fire with each weapon for a minute. The needle-gun was the first; it fired eight rounds and struck the target eight times. The Chassepot fired ten shots and was loaded the eleventh within the minute. It also reached the target eight times. The two guns were afterwards fired together during half a minute; the needle-gun discharged three shots, the Chassepot five. Six of them were found to have struck the target, but from which of the guns was not known.

THE great Indian council of the North Platte has ended, and the commissioners separated to meet at Fort Harker on the 8th of October, General Sherman returning to St. Louis. The Indians were told in plain terms by General Sherman that the costly roads being constructed by the government must be built at all hazards, and they could no more stop them than they could the course of the sun and moon, and further, that if war they must have, it would lead to their extermination. The Indians were to render an answer by the 1st of November.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—The river is falling with 26 inches of water in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—There were 68 deaths from yellow fever for the 24 hours, ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

LANCASTER, PA., September 25. Thad. Stevens' health is rapidly improving, and he will soon resume work on his reconstruction, revenue and financial measures, hoping to have them ready at the meeting of congress.

BOSTON, September 25.—The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were sent home in the China, which sailed to-day. She took no specie.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—The first race to-day was won by Bayswater; time, 3:33¾.

The second race, mile heats, best three in five, open for all ages, was won by Stonewall; time, 1:48¾, 1:42¾ and 1:54.

RICHMOND, VA., September 25.—The soldiers' and sailors' convention met today. One hundred delegates were present, from all parts of the state. Gen. H. H. Welles was chosen president.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—Gen. Sheridan passed through here, on his way to Philadelphia, to-day. He was escorted from Camden street to President street depot by a committee of the city council and citizens in carriages.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, September 25, p.m.—Cotton closed dull, with a decline of 1d on uplands, which are quoted 9¼d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed heavy, but without change in prices.

LONDON, September 25, p.m.—Consols, 97 1-16; 5-20's, 73; Erie, 39¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

FRANKFORT, September 25, p.m. United States bonds, 76¾.

TELEGRARHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Cotton sales, 250 bales; low middling, 21c; receipts, 415 bales. Tobacco, supply on hand light; prices firm and unchanged. Sugar, only a retail business doing. Cuba molasses quoted at, 52½c. Flour, the market is bare of superfine and lower grades tending upwards; superfine, $4 75; XXN, $4 75. Corn scarce, higher, and tending upwards; mixed, 1 35; white, $1 40. Oats, scarce and firm, 78@80c. Pork, quiet but firm, $26 75. Lard, firm; tierces, 14½@14½c; keg, 15½@16c. Whisky, Louisiana and western, 35@40c; bonded, Gold, 141; sterling, 56@56½; New York sight, ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton, lower; sales, 1300 bales; uplands, 23c. Flour, lower; superfine, state and western, $7 75@8 90. Whisky, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, irregular and unsettled; amber state, $2 55. Rye, quiet but firm, $1 40. Barley, dull and unsettled; western, $1 30@1 53. Oats, dull and drooping, 73@75c. Rice, quiet. Coffee, firm. Porto Rico sugar, 11c@12c. Molasses, firm; Muscovado, 54c. Wool, steady; domestic fleece, 30 to 58c. Pork, heavy, $24 06. Lard, steady, 13¾@14¾c for bbls. Dry goods, steady, but buyers are purchasing very cautiously of cotton goods, in view of the recent decline in the price of the raw material.

Money, fairly steady; 6@7 for call loans. Sterling, dull; 9¼@9¾. Gold, firmer; 43¾. Government stocks, without decided change. Coupons, of '81, 109; coupons of '65, 110¼. 10 40's, 99¾; 7 30's, 106¾. Stocks, excited and higher; Cincinnati, 62½@62¾; Hudson, 129@130; Illinois Central, 121½@122; Western Union Telegraph, 40@40¼; New Tennessee, 64. $2,300,000 in currency was sent west yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Tobacco, active; sales, 143 hhds. at $5 75 to $30 for lugs to Hart county leaf. Flour, higher; superfine, $7 75; fancy, $13. Wheat, $2 25 to $2 30. Corn, $1 15 to $1 20 for ear in bulk and shelled. Oats, 65c in bulk. Groceries, lower. Refined sugar, declined 4c. Mess pork, $25. Bacon, shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 18½c; packed fancy hams, 24c. Lard, tierces, 13½c. Whisky, 35c for bonded.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Tobacco, low grades easier; other qualities steady. Hemp, very dull and unchanged. Flour, firm and active; superfine, $6@7 50, X, $8@8 75; choice and fancy, $12@14. Wheat, steady; $1 70@2 50. Corn, dull; mixed, $1 13; white, $1 14@1 16. Oats, heavy and lower; 63c@68c. Barley, spring, $1 20@1 25. Rye, steady; $1 18. Provisions, dull. Pork, $25. Bacon, lower; clear sides, 18¼@18½c; shoulders, 14c; plain hams, 19c; sugar cured hams, 24@25c. Lard, firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Flour firm but quiet; family $10 85@11 35; wheat steady. No. 1, red, $2 30; corn quiet but firm, No. 1, $1 08 in bulk; oats steady, 64c; rye $1 28@1 30; barley firm, $1 50@1 60. Whisky dull, 33@34c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork $24. bulk meats nominally unchanged; shoulders are held at 12½c; sides 14½c; bacon unchanged and quiet; shoulders 14c; sides 15c; clear ribbed sides 17c; clear sides 18@17½c; lard tierces 13½c. The stock of sugar cured hams is exhausted. Cheese firmer, common 15c. Timothy seed dull $2 60@3 65. The weather is hot and dry.

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN CITIES.

The following facts are taken from a work entitled "L'Etude Medicale et Statistique sur la Mortalite a Paris, a Londres, a V

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 380 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se14 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se11 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 394 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal.
se20 1f

WANTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., lock-box 89.

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. M. M. BEACH & CO.,
jy7 3m 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

Agents Wanted.

WE want an active energetic Agent in every civil district at $50 to $250 per month, to canvass for and deliver our very popular Southern Historical Work. For full particulars address, inclosing three cent stamp,
J. B. SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
244 Third Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Give name in full—District, County and State plain and distinct. se22 1m

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is No more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay four fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is unbounded.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
One large Storeroom on Beal street, near Second, new and well finished—the suit of rooms in second story. A very large and convenient Residence on Promenade street. Storeroom and Residence on Front street. Comfortable Residence on Exchange street. Comfortable Residence on Poplar street. Apply to
E. GRINGTON & HALSEY, Attorneys,
se25 1w Jefferson Block.

FOR RENT—
...sidence, corner Mulberry and Talbot ... with four rooms and all necessary out-...nveniences. Apply to
R. J. MEACHAM,
se22 No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Mrs. E. M. Dawson's former residence, at the head of Adams street. Apply at No. 13 Court street—up-stairs.
se21 1w

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Hall's at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Wetherbloom or Adams. Lieco, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m.
se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce business. The large four-story brick building, No. 266 Front street, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and some 40 or 50 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Ingraham, or to D. Jameson, through Post-office.
se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
se6 1m 238½ Front street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 45½ Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No 1 and 2.
jy22 tf

REASONABLE RENT.

ONE Store, 220 Main street, for dry goods.
One Store, Second street, for heavy business.
One Store, Adams street, for saloon.
One Store, 3 X 120, Carleston avenue, feed store, with stable and abundance of stock water.
Four, suitable for any business, 450 Main st't.
Four, suitable for fancy business, adjoining same. With a number of the best offices in the city. Any good tenant can get a Store or Office REASONABLE.
se17 2w W. B. WALDRAN, 450 Main st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One 12 Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
J. NIX & MALON,
se3 204 Main street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland's Store, 304 Front street.
se23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $500 for sale at a bargain. Part cash and part time. Apply to N. Appel office.
au8 tf

ENGINE AND BOILER For Sale.

ENGINE sets on Iron Bed Plate, has three feet stroke, thirteen-inch cylinder, with counter shaft, balance wheel, fifty feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, two flues, mud receiver attached, furnished with two water gauges and grate bars. All complete, nearly new and in good running order.
Inquire of S. P. WALKER, foot of Jefferson street, or to CUBBINS & GUNN, Adams st.
se21 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
These 50,000 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels to suit cash purchasers.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
se21 3m Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one for me on account of the Steamer MYRTLE without my written order.
WM. C. HARDWICK,
se21 2w Captain and Owner.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Ferrell, deceased.
se19 1aw1w JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jessey F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, at its October term, for dower out of the estate of said deceased. This Sept. 4, 1867.
se6 1aw4w JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of James C. Wilson are notified that I have suggested the insolvency of the estate. The creditors will file their claims within six months from date hereof, or this notice will be filed or be forever devoid in court.
A. H. BROWN, Adm'r.
se11 30d

Notice.

THE undersigned, widow and relict of Aaron T. Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at its October term, 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to allot and set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 7, 1867. se8 1aw1w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application for an extension of time in which to settle the estate of J. F. Hooker, deceased.
A. BARNES, Executor.
S. A. HOOKER, Exec'x.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 1aw1w

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year for a term of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
jy19 tf WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a house in Memphis under the firm name of ELLERTON L. DORR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a strictly Cotton Buying Business. The house will be conducted by Mr. CHAS. F. SMITH, formerly connected with Messrs. GEO. W. WRIGHT & CO.
ELLERTON L. DORR & CO.
Boston, September 2, 1867 se24 2w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was duly appointed and qualified as the Executor of J. M. Saint, deceased, at a former term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee. All those indebted to the estate of J. M. Saint, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and those holding claims against said estate are notified to file the same with the Executor within the time prescribed by law, otherwise the same will be forever barred.
JOHN C. SAINT, Executor.
Memphis, Sept. 19, 1867. se21 law4w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

THURSDAY, : : : : SEPTEMBER 26, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	10:30 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Somerville Accommod'n, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Mail	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, June 19th

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 4:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White river, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

RETURNED.—Capt. S. S. Garrett, of the First distrct metropolitan police, returned yesterday from a brief visit to his friends on the other side of the Ohio. He looks hearty—a change of air seeming to have been beneficial.

TRY YOUR LUCK.—With the resumption of business the sale of tickets in the October drawings of the Southern Asylum progresses rapidly. Farms on our railroads cost only one dollar and magnificent city lots $5. Take a chance for one of both descriptions of prizes.

SENT UP.—Ed. Young, who shot Jim Berry on Sunday night last, near the Charleston depot, was up before Mr. Justice Miller yesterday, and after a careful investigation the accused was sent to a higher tribunal, and if found guilty, there to receive his sentence.

SERIOUS CHARGES.—One of the recently enfranchised named S. Grayson, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Hall, charged with assaulting a freedman with intent to kill. Failing to give the required bonds, he was sent up.

ROOM ROBBERY.—The rooms of Mr. J. Musse, Sen., corner of Main and Union streets, was entered on Tuesday night and about three hundred dollars in money stolen. The thieves gained entrance by the old window dodge, so popular of late with thieves.

PERSONAL.—Our personal friend Ben. K. Pullen, Esq., of the firm of Pullen & Hammond, returned yesterday from New York and Philadelphia. He is well and hearty. In a few days this popular firm will receive a fine stock of goods, which we are assured, will be well worthy of inspection.

WE notice that our old insurance friend, E. C. Barbour, has taken rooms in the DeSoto bank building, where we are confident he would be glad to see his friends and make new ones. He has shown us some new features in life insurance, and holds himself ready at all times to explain them to others. Call and see him.

REMOVED.—Our friends J. S. Shaw & Co., dealers in general hardware goods, have removed from No. 239 to 238 Second street, where they have on exhibition one of the finest stocks of hardware, cutlery, etc., ever known in the Bluff City. The members of the firm are personally known to us, and will at all times be found safe and reliable.

INQUEST.—Information was received yesterday by Mr. Coroner Cotton, that a negro named Jack Williams had died suddenly on what is known as "the island," near Wolf river. He at once repaired to the spot and held an inquest on the body. The jury found that the deceased came to his death by dropsy, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

IN TROUBLE—One of the Howard family, surnamed Billy, got in trouble yesterday. He had acquired a mule, and desiring some fearless wheresoever to mount the animale, finding that a white brother, called by a county official "Kurnel Dr. Laski," had a surplus of leather, determined to confiscate a set. He was arrested by officer Scott and taken before Justice Walton, who continued the case till to-day.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE ELECTION.—The quarterly election of officers for South Memphis Division, No. 48, was held last evening, with the following result: J. G. Jones, W. P.; Louis McGhee, W. A. Gee, Beckel, R. S.; James Penn, A. R. S.; W. J. B. Loisdale, F. S.; B. F. Boon, treasurer; M. C. Cayce, chaplain; Daniel Hall, cond.; Wm. Leonard, A. C.; Chas. McCauley, I. S.; J. G. Kersey, O. S.

OUR WEEKLY.—Our usual MAMMOTH WEEKLY is published to-day. It contains the usual amount of reading matter of all kinds, consisting of editorials, selections, brevities, state news, the latest local items, choice poetry, commercial, financial and river news, and in fact all the latest intelligence received by rail, mail, steamer and telegraph. Copies for mailing may be had at the counting room, No. 13 Madison street. Price ten cents.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN STEAMBOATMAN.—Our old citizens will be pained to learn that Capt. Ed. J. Booker died of yellow fever in New Orleans last Thursday. Capt. Booker's family, who reside in this city, learned of his death on Sunday. Capt. Booker was an old steamboatman, and during the past fifteen years had been connected with Mississippi river steamboat incidents. He was well known throughout the southwest, and possessed a large circle of warm friends. During the greater portion of the past year he was engaged in business in New Orleans, but had not removed his family from Memphis. Capt. Booker leaves a wife and several children who have been plunged into the deepest grief by this sad dispensation.

THE NIAGRA EXCURSION.—This afternoon a party of some forty ladies, and representative gentlemen from the different railroads south of this point, with several members of the press, are to leave on the elegant steamer Adam Jacobs, for St. Louis, and proceed thence by railway to the great falls—which, from their discovery, have been deservedly ranked among the seven wonders of the world—where the males are to assist at a general ticket agent convention, to assemble on the 24 of October. We have the good fortune to be personally acquainted with a number of the ladies and gentlemen who compose the grand excursion party, and are therefore well assured it cannot fail of proving exceedingly pleasant, even if their route was over a less interesting and extended line of travel than the selected programme. It had been our purpose to participate in this pleasureable tour, but unfortunately *L'homme propose mais Le Dieu dispose.* We can only wish them, one and all, the charming experience we anticipated with so much delight, and relinquish with such unfeigned regret.

FAST DRIVING.—The frequent fast driving on the Nicolson pavement is rather tickling to inalarmative pedestrians. Somebody will be, as somebody has been, run over, and then somebody else will have heavy damages to pay. It will serve them right. If a young gentleman desiree to give his ladye-love an airing he should not become desperate, and give reins to his horse, as if he could answer for the immediate haste that inspires the lover's breast. We see this thing done so often, and not a policeman in the way to be run over, or show impediment, we take it to be a growing custom to which some hereafter may be "to the manner born," provided the same endowed individuals are not delivered on the curb-stone prematurely. Fast driving is a very good thing when innocent necks and back-bones are not imperilled. Our streets should be protected from such demonstrations. Two-forty will not do, even on the Nicolson, when hundreds of persons are on the crossings every few minutes, and somebody with or without brains (excuse the bull) may be knocked senseless. It is pleasurable indeed, "with Peggy by your side," to be whirled along as though in a "low-backed car," but common sense should teach the participants in such pleasurable emotions, that "caution" is a word they should thoroughly comprehend.

A GAY LOTHARIO.—One of our fast young men who, by the way, is a very good-hearted fellow and the deuce among the women, got picked up seriously. We will tell the joke as we heard it. We will call him Lothario, for he is really nothing else but a gay deceiver. It seems that he had been paying his attention to some five or six young ladies all at one time; not only exchanged pictures with them, but actually made all believe his intention was to commit matrimony. A few days ago four of the young ladies in question got bantering each other about the respective merits and good looks of their individual sweetheart. As a matter of course, each of the ladies claimed her lover was the most talented and best looking. They finally came to the conclusion to compare photographs of their respective admirer. Each one produced a photograph, and lo! each picture was that of the same identical man—our Lothario. The effect was wonderful—such as gentlemen can hardly describe. They were going to give each other a tongue lashing, but they sensibly came to the conclusion to avenge themselves on the poor Lothario. He was sent for, and each one of the ladies commenced an attack. "Ah!" said Lothario, "if ladies have not got discretion enough to keep an exchange picture from the wide gaze of every prying eye that makes a request to see, she is not the woman I would marry!" With this our hero took his leave, vowing that exchanging photographs with ladies is a humbug.

IN TOWN.—We were pleased to meet yesterday, in our city, Capt. E. B. Byington, general ticket agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi steamship company, the Memphis and St. Louis packet company and other well known lines. By his energy and perseverance he has established one of the largest and most important ticket agencies in the world, with branches in all our large cities. He can ticket a passenger literally from Dan to Beersheba, from St. Louis to New Orleans, from Memphis to the world's fair. Mr. Byington leaves to-day, on the Adam Jacobs, to attend the convention at Niagara Falls. His large experience will add no small weight to its deliberations, and we are free to say no cleverer gentleman will be present at that assembly. Mr. J. W. Rockwell, general ticket agent of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, is also in the city, on his way to Niagara. He is one of the most popular agents in the southwest, and his presence at the convention will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The well known play of *Romeo* and *Juliet* was produced at this theater last night, Miss Belle Boyd appearing as "Juliet," and to be charitable, we may say she filled the part passably well. Mr. Frank Roche played "Romeo" very acceptably. The reading of this gentleman is correct and good. He will be a favorite. The nurse of Mrs. Moore was well done, although in some scenes her action was too quick. The "Lady Capulet" of Miss Lottie was tame, and lacked expression. If this be a fair exhibition of her histrionic powers, she will not do for Memphis. The piece was well put on the stage and ran smoothly. The orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Jacobi, discoursed sweet music during the evening. The "Roquet Hibernia" was loudly applauded. Although not so intimately known as "Withers," Jacobi will become a favorite with the lovers of good music. To-night the play of *London Assurance* will be produced, with Miss Boyd as "Lady Gay Spanker."

J. V. PATRICK & CO.—This firm, having leased the large and convenient cotton shed occupied for the past season by Moore, Whitfield & Rayner, have had every repair and convenience added necessary to completes a first class warehouse, and notify their friends and the public in general that they are prepared to receive cotton on storage, with every facility for prompt attention. They call particular attention to the locality of their warehouse. Situated at the head of Shelby street, near the river, it affords every inducement for merchants receiving cotton by river and Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. Having long experience in the storage business, and confident of giving perfect satisfaction, they solicit a share of patronage. See card in another column.

THE SATURDAY RACES.—The first will be a running race, mile heats, two best in three, with the following entries: $150 purse—W. W. Jackson enters b. h. Tom Wheatley; M. C. enters b. m. Jessie by Lexington; J. G. Jones enters gr. m. Maggie English; Jerry Crowley enters b. m. by Reserve. Second race, to be a trotting one, mile heats, three best in five, to rate free for all horses owned in Shelby county—purse $100. The street railroad cars will run to the track on that day. Pools will be sold at the Opal saloon in the Greenlaw building on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A. D. Gibson, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT.—The calendar published for yesterday was disposed of up to No 2122, S. Watson, trustee, vs. Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. This case was partially argued, and will close to-day. Case No. 421, McDonald vs. Titus, has been specially set for trial, and will succeed the former case. The other cases published on yesterday will then be taken up for trial. The case of Pierce, Park & Co. vs. Jones & Co., ceram nobis, has been specially set for to-day, and will probably be reached.

U. S. COURT.—The argument in the case of Alexander vs. Fitzpatrick, was not concluded up to the hour of adjournment on yesterday, but will conclude to-day. The Millikin case will again be brought forth for discussion.

SHELBY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. The argument of counsel in the case of Smith vs. Tarpley, was concluded late last evening, but the court postponed charging the jury until this morning. The state docket will be taken up to-day and continued until disposed of.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—Henry S. Bannister et al. to H. A. Partee, deed, $3000, lot No. 21 in Jas. Overton's Asylum tract of land near the city of Memphis, fronting on Dupree street 50 feet by 183 feet; Mary F. McNutt to James K. Polk, deed, $4000, tract of land 2¼ miles from Memphis, near the State Female College, containing 30 acres, situate on Richmond avenue; Michael Costello to Mary K. Gibson, deed of gift, lot No. 18, containing two acres, part of the Holmes tract; J. H. Thompson et al., deed of trust, for the use and benefit of the creditors, conveyed to C. W. Pool as trustee, a certain lease of lot on Fourth street, corner of the ally between Court and Jefferson streets, together with houses and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also personal property.

For Rent, on long time, beautiful Building Lots outside city limits within few minutes walk of Court Square. Parties going home apply at the office of J. J. DuRose, 304 Front street, Mosby & Hunt block.
se26 4t

Irish Linen Towels and Table Cloths at Mack Bros. & Bohm. se24 3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Removal.—Having removed to our old stand, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, we are now prepared to offer great inducements. We are receiving daily fresh and seasonable goods. Call and see.
M. KEATS & CO.,
se22 tf Corner Main and Adams.

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil.
WM. GOODYEAR,
se24 3t 338 Main street.

Bleached and Brown Domestics at Mack Bros & Bohm. se24 3t

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, just received at Mack Bros. & Bohm. se24 3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Shake No More.—"Hesperian Pills are the sure cure for Ague." They cure immediately, are pleasant to take, and the best is, they never fail to cure—even the worst cases. Price only $1 at the drug stores.

A full line of Dress Trimmings just received at Mack Bros. & Bohm. se24 3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recet decline by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy6 dawtf

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 Main Street,
Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. se21 1m

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,
Steamboat Agents and Proprietors
Memphis City Wharf-Boat.
OFFICE—287 Main Street, corner of Madison.
se17

FOR ST. LOUIS.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
ADAM JACOBS.....Crane master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 5 p.m.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
se2-1t

FOR WHITE RIVER.
For White River.
F. W. BROOKS.....master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.
W. JAY JOHNSON, Agent,
se24 1t Star Wharfboat.

For White River—U. S. M.
ROWENA.....John B. Davis master
This excellent passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
se26 3t No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR VICKSBURG.
For Vicksburg and Way Landings.
DES ARC.....Elliott master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
se26 3t 262 Front s. reet.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.
For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
AMERICAN.....Nowland master
This splendid packet will leave as above, on
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
Corner Main and Madison sts., or
se26 3t City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
AMERICAN.....Nowland master
This new and elegant passenger steamer leaves on
SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
se25 4t 262 Front street.

Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS
DES ARC AND ST. PATRICK
Will form a Semi-Weekly Line between
MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.
The splendid Passenger Steamer
DES ARC, Joseph Kelly, Captain,
Wm. H. Miller and Cad Hanks, Clerks, will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every TUESDAY, at 12 m.
The elegant Passenger Steamer
ST. PATRICK, Garret F. Huls, Captain, Clay Rice and John S. Sullivan, Clerks, will leave Memphis every THURSDAY, at 5 p.m., and Vicksburg every FRIDAY, at 12 m., connecting at Vicksburg with the New Orleans packets.
These boats have been thoroughly refitted and repaired, and having the Mail contract, shippers and Passengers can rely on their remaining permanently in the trade.
Through bills of lading given to New Orleans.
ELLIOTT & CO.,
se20 tf 2 Promenade Street.
LEVY & MILLER,
252 Front Street,
Agents.

Regular Tuesday Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
ST. PATRICK : Garret F. Huls, master
CLAY RICE, Clerk.
This splendid steamer will continue in the trade during the season, leaving MEMPHIS every TUESDAY at 5 p.m. Freight for New Orleans will be reshipped at Vicksburg on the mail line from that port. Rates as low as by any other line.
se15

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Weekly Line.
Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
HENRY AMES - - - J. F. Hicks master
THOS. L. CRAWFORD, Clerk.
This new and splendid passenger Steamer will leave Memphis for NEW ORLEANS every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.
Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet,
OLIVE BRANCH - Isaac Jones master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave Memphis for NEW ORLEANS every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY throughout the season.
MARTIN WALT & CO., and
JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
S. H. SHOCK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. se10

Memphis and Mound City Ferry Packet.
PEOSTA.....M. R. CHEEK, Master.
LEAVES the Landing, foot of Adams street, at 8½ and 11½ o'clock a.m., and 3 and 5½ p.m. Mound City at 9 o'clock a.m., and 2 and 5 o'clock p.m.

Memphis and White River
REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.
THE steamer JOHN S. McCUNE will leave Memphis EVERY THURSDAY at 5 o'clock p.m., continuing to Jacksonport, Batesville and Duvall's Bluff every Saturday morning with Railroad train to Little Rock, arriving at 10 A.M. at 12 o'clock m. Augusta at 4 p.m., Grand Glaize Sunday morning, Jacksonp rt Sunday at 12 o'clock m. The McCune being very light draft, will be able to go through to Jacksonport and Pocahontas at all stages of water.
se20 MAY, COOPER & CO.,
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agents.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.
THE STEAMERS "COMMERCIAL" and "WOODFORD" will form a Semi-Weekly Line between Memphis and White River.
The splendid Passenger Steamer
COMMERCIAL - Wm. J. Ashford, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p.m.
" Batesville " Wednesday " 12 o'clock m.
" Searcy every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m.
" Wood's Landing " Saturday at 10 o'clock a.m.
" Des Arc every Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m.
" Duvall's Bluff every Saturday at 12 o'clock m.
The elegant Passenger Steamer
ROWENA, - - John B. Davis, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m.
" West Point every Monday at 5 o'cl'k p.m
" Jacksonport every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m.
" Augusta every Tuesday at 6 o'clock p.m
" Des Arc every Wednesday at 6 o'cl'k a.m
" Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.
These boats have been thoroughly repaired and refitted expressly for the trade, and, having the Mail Contract for Four Years, passengers and shippers can rely upon their trips remaining in the trade permanently, and are the only boats having connection with the trains at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and Hot Springs. These are the only boats authorized to run through bills of lading from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Washington, Arkadelphia, Rockport, Camden, Princeton, Arkansas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, through to Little Rock 48 hours. Sixty pounds baggage allowed by Stage Company to each passenger.
Passengers for Northeastern Texas and Southern Arkansas will find this the most reliable route. Time and money saved by buying Through Tickets.
A good light draft steamer will be run in connection with these packets from Augusta and Jacksonport, making two trips per week, to Pocahontas on Black river.
Tickets sold for all of above Points on board boats, or by
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
252 Front street.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Sup't,
Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Line.
au2 tf

BRIGGS & NORTON,
Wholesale Grocers,
—AND—
COTTON FACTORS,
308 Front Row,
MEMPHIS.
HAVE A CHOICE STOCK GROCERIES, viz:
400 Bags Coffee,
25 Hogsheads Sugar,
100 Barrels Sugar,
50 Barrels and Kegs Syrup,
150 Barrels Mess and Rump Pork,
350 Pieces Fixe and Hemp Bagging,
150 Coils Rope,
50 Tons Iron Ties—various makes,
1000 Barrels Flour,
50 Barrels Whisky.
Bacon, Lard and full stock Family Groceries, all of which they will sell at lowest market rates. Examine our stock. se15 3m

Wagon and Carriage Material
Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Gravier street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00	$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	—	25 25
Wagon wheels	—	18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25	2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 40	4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 30	5 00
Wagon spokes, do	2 70	3 75
Bent fellows, do	1 80	3 85
Sawed fellows, do	1 50	3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	60	90
Buggy poles, each	—	90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00	2 20
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00	2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50	17 50

se8 dawfm

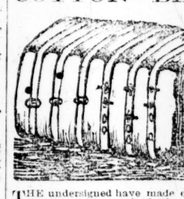
D. B. FORSTER, Late with A. J. White & Co.
CHAS. W. KEALHOFER, Formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CROCERS
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Main Street,
(Four Doors North of Adams),
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.
DEALERS in Plantation Supplies, Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos; Canned Fruits, etc., etc. se15 1y

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss.
A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn.
PRICE & TREADWELL,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
se22 1m
UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE,
EDMONDS, PETTIGREW & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
TOBACCO
Commission Merchants,
No. 37 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
HAVING perfected our arrangements with the Manufacturers in Virginia and the West, we are prepared to supply the trade at Factors' prices, keeping always on hand a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the various brands and styles, which we have selected ESPECIALLY FOR THIS TRADE.
Merchants and Jobbers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. se22 1m

M. C. PEARCE, J. H. MCLELLAN, T. C. PARK, G. B. SUGGS
PEARCE, PARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Row,
(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise. se17 3m

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gailbreath.
A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.
MEACHAM & TREADWELL
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commisson Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,
No. 9 UNION STREET,
Memphis : : : : Tennessee.
THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.
Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to their store-house gives them immediate and constant oversight of all cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. se15 3mse22

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES
—FOR—
COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.
In addition to the FASSMAN IRON TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the loop without the pressure required from the hale and hold it without slipping.
Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.
These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.
The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized, but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.
CHAMBERS & LATTING,
se22 No. 61 Carondelet

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

and MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds.

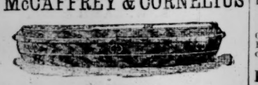
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

d&w

ALEX. MURRAY. S. E. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

jy18

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES H. DORSON, JR

MOSBY & DORION,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-stairs,

No. 304 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment, Receipts and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. aug5dawsm

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same.

HERBERT BELL,

WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage.

F. J. ATTWOOD,

WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. | W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of the kind support and patronage extended to the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

se3 1m HERBERT BELL.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 266 Front St., Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN.

NOTICE! Attention paid to the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON, and instructions regarding same strictly obeyed. Our facilities for the handling of cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite especial attention to this branch of our business, feeling assured of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ All shipments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON-TIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES generally will always be found full and complete, and offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful for our numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

Major J. BUSBY, whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city.

au220 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins

Price 16 per Saw, invariably cash.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Arrow Cotton Ties—

ORGILL BROS. & CO.

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for business houses and banks now also, PLATE SAFES for parlors, at manufacturers' prices.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

1800 lbs. French Window Glass.

Imported direct, and for sale by

aug 30 ORGILL BROS. & CO

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of six executions to me directed, by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and also, by virtue of one other execution to me directed by R. R. Miller, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions, directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Benjamin Coleman and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz: 6800 Shares of Stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, levied on as the property of the defendants the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof is levied on, and will be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned executions

W. M. WHITTLE, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. EVAN, D. S.

September 16, 1867. se17 td

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127—State of Mississippi! Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Lyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated July 18, A. D. 1867, in favor, on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section 1st Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal at office this 18th of July, A.D. 1867.

JOHN H. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme, there will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $30 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1 Premium of		$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	500	1,000
10	"	100	1,000
10	"	50	500
380	"	30	11,400
400 Premiums amounting to			$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1 Premium of		$6,000	$ 6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
2	"	750	1,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
430	"	45	19,350
450 Premiums amounting to			$32,850

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 13, '67.

1 Premium of		$8,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
2	"	2,000	2,000
2	"	1,000	2,000
5	"	240	1,200
10	"	100	1,000
480	"	60	28,800
500 Premiums amounting to			$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1 Premium of		$30,000	$30,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
2	"	2,000	4,000
10	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,500
25	"	250	6,200
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	59,150
1000 Premiums amounting to			$153,900

Whole Certificates, $62; First Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6.5. Quarters, $13; First Instalment, $3.25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, Second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same renewed throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered direct from this office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, LYDE & PASSMORE, 260 Second street, East Cor. Square, Memphis, Tenn.

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. au25 tdeli

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES PAID CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 16 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING

—OF THE—

Southern Asylum

LAND COMPANY,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

HERNANDO, MISS.,

AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the drawing was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the prizes were drawn as advertised, characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our management and control.

Signed: J. E. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. A. MERRITT,
W. W. CAMPTON,
MARION EVANS,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., on all of which improvements have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 37½ feet front by 83¾ deep. Valued at $30,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $6000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 100 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub-division, Memphis, size 102x152 feet. A beautiful building lot, Valued at $2000.

Ninth Prize:

795 acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirable, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2000.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Borland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $4000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Society's Agents, Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The Company is simply the media for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public.

jy25 1m

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. C. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH,
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an 1 all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH, Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. E. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

E. K. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $300,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President,
A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.
J. FREEMAN, : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. Walker, H. T. Tomlinson, John L. Taylor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - - President.

FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received, subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA, JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT, C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES, JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER, NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE, E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN, AND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

Jan21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time) we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,

ap30 tf Successors to Bond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best description and style of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-scriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,

Charlotte, N. C.

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 15 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (16 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power.) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 6000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. L. H.

my4 tf Appeal Office.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

BY C. H. WEBB.

The world is rife with nobler thought
Than trembles on the tongue;
The world is full of melody,
Unwritten and unsung.
The music of a march is sweet,
But action is sublime;
And each may live a nobler verse
Than e'er was told in rhyme.

Sweep from my sight these foolish books,
They vex my very brain,
And I will sit at Nature's feet—
Her open page the plain.
And read a pleasant roundelay
In every blade that grows;
A lyric in the lily's leaf,
An epic in the rose!

Let things of the tongue or pen
To love-sick girls belong.
The music of a well-spent life
Is sweeter far than song.
It likes me not, this waste of words—
Our world were not so bad,
If mobile and men would cease to write,
And live their verse instead!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, September 25, 1867. }

Gold opened in New York at 43½ and at noon had risen to 44⅛. Our dealers have also advanced their rates over those of yesterday, but the offerings decrease daily. The few small amounts presented were taken at 42c, and occasional sales were reported at an advance of ½c.

Silver buying at 32 to 33c.

There is but a light demand for exchange, and rates are the same as on yesterday.

The large offerings of city scrip is creating a depression in the market, and dealers prefer to buy sparingly—50 to 52c are the buying rates; selling at 51 to 54c, with light demand.

Brokers seem to have renewed faith in county warrants, and look for a good call for them at an early day. Of the county tax about 70 per cent. can be paid in county warrants, against 45 per cent last year. Dealers buy at 72½ to 75c and hold at 78 to 80c.

Police scrip is being offered for sale at the counter more liberally than for some time back. Dealers only buy, however, when wanted by a customer. It was tendered at 86c during the day, but refused. A few hundred dollars were sold by a broker at 88c.

The earnings of the different railroads which enter Chicago were reported as follows for the month of August: Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, $108,856; Chicago & Great Eastern, $35,188; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, $89,230; Chicago & Northwestern, $280,710 34; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $150,000; Illinois Central, $125,504 77; Michigan, Southern & Northern Indiana, $138,000.

One effect of the Russian purchase already appears. The people of the British colony on the Pacific are beginning to desire annexation to the United States. "The choice," says one writer, "is between annexation and ruin of the colony." Within a few years, it now seems probable, the United States will control the entire North American Pacific coast line, as far south as Cape St. Lucas or Mazatlan.

The Havana municipality has secured a loan in London. The administration is deliberating on the inexpediency of increasing the rate of interest allowed by Banco Espanol beyond eight per cent.

The New York *Times* says:

"The failure in Liverpool of the American firm of Messrs. James Hewitt & Co., (chiefly in cotton), occasions surprise and regret to their friends on this side. It comes down, of course, upon the branch houses in this city and New Orleans; but we learn that no large amount of bills is at present running against either. Of the extent of the involvements on the other side we are not yet apprised. The senior of the firm, an extensive Louisiana planter before the war, is now at New Orleans.

The earnings of the Atlantic telegraph cable during the past year have been over a million of dollars. After heavy deductions, resulting from the two accidents to the cable of 1865, there remained to the credit of the revenue account $140,670, out of which a dividend is declared at the rate of 4 per cent, free of income tax upon the first 8 per cent. preferential stock, but for those accidents and a charge for bank interest the net earnings would have paid 7 per cent. on $12,000,000, leaving $70,000 for a reserve fund.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tennessee old issue	28
" " W. Tenn.	40
" " Chattanooga	10
" " Middle Tenn	6
City Bank	10
Merchant's Bank	95
Northern Bank	10
Gayoso "	10
Planters' "	98
Union "	98
Shelbyville "	80
Southern "	20
Traders' "	50
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	35
" Montgomery	5
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern Bank	42
Northern "	35
Central "	6
Southern "	36
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	2
" Commerce	2
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	10
" N. Carolina	80
" Wadesboro'	20
" Washington	15
" Wilmington	18
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank	18
Farmers' B'k of N. C.	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Mineral Plant'rs B'k	5
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, War 1812	58
80 " "	80
120 " "	100
160 " "	140
160 " not "	135
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R.R. coupons	80
M. & O. R.R. bonds	72
M. & O. R.R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. & R.R. bonds	45
" " coupons	40
Memp'is City b'nds	45
" " coupons	50

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta I. & B. Co	5
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	7
" Commerce	6
" Fulton	40
" Ep'ro State	20
" Middle Ga	30
" Savannah	35
" State of Ga	12
Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co.	95
City & C'k of Augusta	25
Ex. Fire & Ins. Co.	6
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co.	95
Marine Bank	36
Mech. & Ex. B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	8
Mechanic's Bank	2
Man'fact'rs "	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	20
" Charleston	15
" Chester	10
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	13
" Newberry	50
" S. Carolina	7
" State, old issue	10
" State, new	5
Commercial Bank	2
Exchange Bank	5
Farm'rs & Exch'ge	1
Merchants' Bank	8
People's Bank	10
Planters' "	6
Plant'rs' & Mech's B'k	10
South W. R. R.	22
State Bank	3
Union "	10

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, £ for £1, sterling.

France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3.55 francs for $1 00.

GERMANY.

Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler.

Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler.

Frankfort, 69c for 1 guilder.

Sweden, 49c for one rixdaaler.

Eastern cotton advices continue unfavorable. The Liverpool market this morning opened dull, with uplands at 9½d and Orleans 9¾d. The New York market opened inactive and drooping, and closed nominal at 22½c; Mobile, 21c; Orleans, 24½c, and closed with a decline of ⅛c on all grades. Our market was stiff early in the day, with a good demand from buyers on the street, but offerings were light. We include among the sales 36 bales low middling at 19½c in three separate lots, 11 bales at 19c, 9 bales middling at 21c, 6 bales middling at 20½c, 5 bales only middling at 20c, 4 bales good ordinary at 17c, and 4 bales strict middling at 22c. The market closed dull and declining.

The *Shipping List* says of the finance and trade in New York:

Complaints of dull times are still quite general in commercial circles, and measured by the standard of former years, at this period, there can be no doubt that the volume of trade is light. But after all, business is not quite so slow as would appear from a cursory survey of the general markets, and the disproportionate loss of the mercantile classes are susceptible of ready explanation. In the first place, the times, we seem and more of country trade has been revolutionized by the war and the changes in the currency and credit system. Instead of coming into the market in July, August and September, and buying a whole season's supply of goods, on four, six eight and even twelve months' credit, as they were wont to do before the rebellion, southern and western merchants now purchase small parcels weekly for cash, and repeat the operation many times during the season of the telegraph, fast railway freight lines and an extended system of brok-rage, greatly facilitating this comparatively new method of doing business. Thus, instead of a harp-season, as of old, the wants of interior distributors and consumers are gradually supplied, so that, while there is often an appearance of dullness, the aggregate of the season's business generally proves to be quite up to the average.

The wants of consumers are often deferred by the hope or expectation of a fall in gold and shinplasters in values, but sooner or later they have to be supplied, and it has frequently happened within the last few years that December has been nearly or quite as active a month for business as September. Within the last few weeks there has been a lack of confidence growing out of the political disturbances at the national capital, which has restricted operations somewhat, but this feeling is rapidly engendered has measurably subsided, and under the belief that wise counsels will ultimately prevail, there is a disposition to extend business transactions. The money market has been steadily tending stringently, and rates have advanced about one per cent. within a few days, the result of a drain of bank currency to the west to accelerate the crop movements, and the action of the treasury department, which has considerably reduced the supply of loanable funds.

Our houses are running low in stocks, especially in staples, looking to plantation supplies. Large consignments are on the way both by river and rail, but arrive slowly. Meantime prices are firm and trade fair. Wheat is in good demand and light supply. Choice white and red winter sells at $2 15 to $2 25; choice spring, $1 75 to $1 85. Corn comes in from the country by wagon, and sells readily at $1 in the ear. Up country corn is scarce, but not in demand—held at $1 15 to $1 25. Meal is dull at $5 75 to $6 from the mill and store. Oats are dull at 70 to 75c. Hay dull at $23 to $ 6. Bran scarce and firm at $28 to $30. Goshen butter, 46c; choice country, 35 to 37c; good, 30c. Eggs are scarce at 25 to 27c for fresh, while some old packed are lower. Potatoes and onions are firm at $3 75 to $4 25 per bbl., and in some cases $6 50 is asked for choice. Chickens are scarce; young, $3 50 to 4 00; old, $5 00 to 5 50. Coffee, Rio, 25 to 27½c. Flour firm; fine, $6 50 to 7 00; superfine, $7 50 to 8 00; X, $9 00 to 10 00; XX, $10 50 to 11 00; XXX, and all fancy brands, $13 00 to 14 00. Lard, in tierces, 15½ to 16c; kegs, 15 to 15½c. Mess pork, $27 00 to 28 00; mess beef, $16 50; clear sides firm at 19½ to 20c; shoulders, 15 to 16c; canvassed hams, 19 to 21c; sugar cured, 22 to 23c. Salt, $3 25 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and clarified; 14 to 17c for brown. Western Reserve cheese, 14 to 15c; factory, 15 to 16c. Whisky, common, $1 65 to 2.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

—From the Friar's Point *Coahomian* we learn that the warehouse of Capt. Paul Morton, in that town, was burned on Thursday night, under circumstances which leave no doubt that it was the act of an incendiary. The loss was about $4,000 and the captain was insured to the amount of $3000.

—The *Tallahatchian* says: The freedmen of Adams county, having refused to work on the roads, the post commandant at Natchez, Major Biddle, informs them that they must do it or pay an equivalent in money.

—Alcorn, the great mogul of radicalism, made a speech oration, or harrangue, of great length in Canton, on Monday last, but without even any apparent effect even on the negroes, who were present in force.

—The *Our Own* paper, issued at Pontotoc, on the 20th inst., has the following: The army worm has made its appearance in the cotton fields in this county, causing much uneasiness to the farmers, who fear a short crop in consequence of their ravages.

—The Iuka *Gazette*, speaking of one R. W. Flournoy—of radical proclivities—calls him a detestable burlesque on humanity, and spittoon of indecency, which certainly has the merit of being an original, if not very eloquent description of a political opponent.

—A correspondent of the Searcy (Arkansas) *Record*, speaking of emigration to that state, says: In White county not an acre in one hundred is in cultivation. And yet these lands far exceed in quality those of older states. The price, too, is merely nominal. So that the poorest man in all the land may buy a home. If he has not money, labor alone will buy it, and his labor in a few years will not only enable him to pay for it, but it will ensure him one hundred per cent. annually on his investment.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

We still have clear, dry weather. The river here is falling slowly. The great trouble exists between this port and Cairo. At several points 5 feet is all that can be found, while at Phillip's, the channel is estimated from 4 to 41 feet. Twenty-four inches is reported at several places on the lower Ohio. Five to six feet from Cairo to St. Louis, where the river is still falling; 3½ feet to Keokuk; 26 inches on the lower rapids; 30 inches in the Lower Illinois, and 22 in the Upper; 3½ feet in the Missouri to St. Joseph, and but 3 feet above. A slight swell is reported in the Upper Mississippi, but it will not amount to much.

Arrivals.

Steamer Mary McDonald, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Mary McDonald, Vicksburg.
" John Kilgour, St. Louis.
" Gleaner, Arkansas river.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" F. W. Brooks, White river,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE ROCK, September 25, 1867.

Capt. Dick English—Appeal:

Arrived to-day; eighteen inches to this place and twelve inches to Fort Smith, and falling. E. EVANS,
Steamer Pilgrim.

The Mary McDonald arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from St. Louis. She brought a large amount of freight for this port.

At last advices from Philips' bar, the Olive Branch had succeeded in passing over, but the Arthur was still hard aground. Three barges, belonging to the towboat Yankee, are also fast and one afloat. The Virginia and Mechanic were at 34, or near, when the Alton passed down.

The Minneola is still above French bar, awaiting more water.

The Starlight has not yet been heard of at Cairo.

The Alton lost 10 hours the first night out from St. Louis, by getting aground at Selma. Like the Irishman, however, who quit work early in the